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(PATENT)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

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In re Patent Application of:  
Gary G. Podrebarac et al.

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Art Unit: 1764

For: **PROCESS FOR THE SELECTIVE  
DESULFURIZATION OF A MID RANGE  
GASOLINE CUT**

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Examiner: W. D. Griffin

Mail Stop RCE  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**DECLARATION BY GARY G. PODREBARAC UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.131**

I, Gary G. Podrebarac, hereby declare that:

1. I am a co-inventor of the subject matter described and claimed in the above-identified application, which relates to a process for concurrently fractionating and treating a full range naphtha stream.
2. The instant Application (Serial No. 10/820,339) is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 10/093,880, filed on March 8, 2002.
3. Conception and reduction to practice of this invention occurred in the United States.
4. As evidenced by a draft of the parent application, dated October 10, 2001,<sup>1</sup> a copy of which is attached hereto, we conceived the subject matter of the invention and performed various tests related to the invention prior to October 25, 2001, the

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<sup>1</sup> On p. 1 of the attached draft, top left hand corner, the date of the draft is clearly stated as 10/10/01.

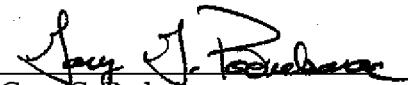
Docket No.: 17344/122002 (CDT 1788 CON)  
(PATENT)

effective 35 U.S.C. 102(e) date for the McDaniel et al. application (U.S. Application Serial No. 10/278,680, published as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0136706).

5. Due diligence was used from the time of the October 10, 2001 draft to the date of filing the parent application, during which time various aspects of the application were reviewed and revised by at least myself and the attorney preparing the application.
6. The patent application draft attached shows data from a number of tests and illustrates that, by at least October 10, 2001, we had conceived and reduced to practice the present invention.
7. Thus, all of the claimed subject matter was invented prior to the 102(e) date of McDaniel.
8. All statements made of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: Dec 31, 2007

  
Gary G. Podrebarac

## PROCESS FOR THE SELECTIVE DESULFURIZATION OF A MID RANGE GASOLINE CUT

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process for concurrently fractionating and hydrotreating a full range naphtha stream. More particularly the full boiling range naphtha stream is subjected to simultaneous thioetherification and splitting into a light boiling range naphtha, a medium boiling range naphtha and 10 a heavy boiling range naphtha. Each boiling range naphtha is treated separately to achieve a combined desired total sulfur content. More particularly the medium boiling range fraction, containing thiophenic compounds, is subjected to higher severity treatment to remove the sulfur compounds.

#### 15 Related Information

Petroleum distillate streams contain a variety of organic chemical components. Generally the streams are defined by their boiling ranges which determine the compositions. The processing of the streams also affects the composition. For instance, products from either catalytic cracking or thermal cracking processes contain high concentrations of olefinic materials as well as 20 saturated (alkanes) materials and polyunsaturated materials (diolefins). Additionally, these components may be any of the various isomers of the compounds.

The composition of untreated naphtha as it comes from the crude still, or straight run naphtha, is primarily influenced by the crude source. Naphthas from paraffinic crude sources have more saturated straight chain or cyclic compounds. As a general rule most of the "sweet" (low sulfur) crudes and 25 naphthas are paraffinic. The naphthenic crudes contain more unsaturates and cyclic and polycyclic compounds. The higher sulfur content crudes tend to be naphthenic. Treatment of the different straight run naphthas may be slightly 30 different depending upon their composition due to crude source.

Reformed naphtha or reformate generally requires no further treatment except perhaps distillation or solvent extraction for valuable aromatic product removal. Reformed naphthas have essentially no sulfur contaminants due to

the severity of their pretreatment for the process and the process itself.

Cracked naphtha as it comes from the catalytic cracker has a relatively high octane number as a result of the olefinic and aromatic compounds contained therein. In some cases this fraction may contribute as much as half of the gasoline in the refinery pool together with a significant portion of the octane.

Catalytically cracked naphtha gasoline boiling range material) currently forms a significant part ( $\approx 1/3$ ) of the gasoline product pool in the United States and it provides the largest portion of the sulfur. The sulfur impurities may require removal, usually by hydrotreating, in order to comply with product specifications or to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

The most common method of removal of the sulfur compounds is by hydrodesulfurization (HDS) in which the petroleum distillate is passed over a solid particulate catalyst comprising a hydrogenation metal supported on an alumina base. Additionally copious quantities of hydrogen are included in the feed. The following equations illustrate the reactions in a typical HDS unit:

- (1)  $\text{RSH} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{RH} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$
- (2)  $\text{RCI} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{RH} + \text{HCl}$
- (3)  $2\text{RN} + 4\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{RH} + 2\text{NH}_3$
- (4)  $\text{ROOH} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{RH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Typical operating conditions for the HDS reactions are:

Temperature, °F	600-780
Pressure, psig	600-3000
$\text{H}_2$ recycle rate, SCF/bbl	1500-3000
Fresh $\text{H}_2$ makeup, SCF/bbl	700-1000

After the hydrotreating is complete the product may be fractionated or simply flashed to release the hydrogen sulfide and collect the now desulfurized naphtha.

In addition to supplying high octane blending components the cracked naphthas are often used as sources of olefins in other processes such as etherifications. The conditions of hydrotreating of the naphtha fraction to

remove sulfur will also saturate some of the olefinic compounds in the fraction reducing the octane and causing a loss of source olefins.

Various proposals have been made for removing sulfur while retaining the more desirable olefins. Since the olefins in the cracked naphtha are mainly in the low boiling fraction of these naphthas and the sulfur containing impurities tend to be concentrated in the high boiling fraction the most common solution has been prefractionation prior to hydrotreating. The prefractionation produces a light boiling range naphtha which boils in the range of C<sub>5</sub> to about 250°F and a heavy boiling range naphtha which boils in the range of from about 250-475°F.

The predominant light or lower boiling sulfur compounds are mercaptans while the heavier or higher boiling compounds are thiophenes and other heterocyclic compounds. The separation by fractionation alone will not remove the mercaptans. However, in the past the mercaptans have been removed by oxidative processes involving caustic washing. A combination oxidative removal of the mercaptans followed by fractionation and hydrotreating of the heavier fraction is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,320,742. In the oxidative removal of the mercaptans the mercaptans are converted to the corresponding disulfides.

In addition to treating the lighter portion of the naphtha to remove the mercaptans it traditionally has been used as feed to a catalytic reforming unit to increase the octane number if necessary. Also the lighter fraction may be subjected to further separation to remove the valuable C<sub>5</sub> olefins (amylanes) which are useful in preparing ethers.

More recently a new technology has allowed for the simultaneous treatment and fractionation of petroleum products, including naphtha, especially fluid catalytically cracked naphtha (FCC naphtha). See for example commonly owned U.S. Patents No 5,510,568; 5,597,476; 5,779,883; 5,807,477 and 6,083,378.

In a common embodiment a full boiling range FCC naphtha is fed to a naphtha splitter which contains a thioetherification catalyst in the upper portion of the splitter. Hydrogen is fed to maintain the catalyst in the hydride state.

The mercaptans in the light fraction react with the diolefins contained therein (thioetherification) to produce higher boiling sulfides which are removed as bottoms along with the heavy (higher boiling) FCC naphtha. The bottoms are then fed to a second distillation column reactor containing a standard hydrodesulfurization catalyst where the remaining sulfur compounds (including the sulfides produced in the splitter) are converted to H<sub>2</sub>S which can be separated as a vapor. Finally the overheads and bottoms from the second column are combined and passed through a polishing reactor to produce a naphtha product with the desired sulfur content of about 50 wppm. In this way the lower boiling olefin containing fraction is not subjected to conditions conducive to the hydrogenation of the olefins contained therein.

It has now been found that the light FCC naphtha cut just below the light fraction also contains mercaptans and a significant amount of thiophenes. The mercaptans in this cut may be removed by the thioetherification, but the thiophenes remain and this cut will not meet sulfur requirements.

It is an advantage of the present invention that the sulfur may be removed from the light olefin portion of the stream to a heavier portion of the stream without any substantial loss of olefins. Substantially all of the sulfur in the heavier portion is converted to H<sub>2</sub>S by hydrodesulfurization and easily distilled away from the hydrocarbons. Also the sulfur in the middle cut will be lowered to [REDACTED]

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly the present invention is process for removal of sulfur from a full boiling range fluid cracked naphtha stream to meet higher standards for sulfur removal, by splitting the light portion of the stream utilizing a three way naphtha splitter as a distillation column reactor to treat the lightest boiling range naphtha to remove the mercaptans contained therein by thioetherification and treating the components of the naphtha feed with the process that preserves the olefinic while most expediently removing the sulfur compounds. Utilizing a three-way naphtha splitter as a first distillation column reactor to treat the lightest boiling range naphtha to remove the mercaptans contained therein by reaction with diolefins in the naphtha to form sulfides. A mid-cut sidedraw of

a thiophene cut is taken from the first distillation column reactor which may be passed directly to a polishing reactor or more preferably fractionated in a second column depending on the constitution of the sidedraw, contacted with a catalyst in the presence of hydrogen to hydrogenate diolefins.

5 A side draw or thiophene cut is fed to a reactor for polishing reaction to reduce the sulfur content to that desired, i.e., 50 wppm. The polishing reactor maybe either a single pass downflow reactor or a catalytic distillation column reactor. In either mode, a low sulfur, low olefin [REDACTED] type material is fed along with the thiophene cut to maintain a liquid phase in the reactor. The [REDACTED] oil is recovered for recycle in the polishing reactor.

10 The advantages of this system are that the size and capital investment of the hydrodesulfurization distillation column reactor is reduced; the level of recombinant mercaptans coming from the hydrodesulfurization distillation column is reduced, and finally, there is a potential savings in octane due to the milder treatment of the olefin rich thiophene cut.

15 As used herein the term "distillation column reactor" means a distillation column which also contains catalyst such that reaction and distillation are going on concurrently in the column. In a preferred embodiment the catalyst is prepared as a distillation structure and serves as both the catalyst and distillation structure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The FIGURE is a simplified flow diagram of one embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 The feed to the process comprises a sulfur-containing petroleum fraction which boils in the gasoline boiling range. Feeds of this type include light naphthas having a boiling range of about C<sub>5</sub> to 330°F and full range naphthas having a boiling range of C<sub>5</sub> to 420°F. Generally the process is useful on the naphtha boiling range material from catalytic cracker products because they contain the desired olefins and unwanted sulfur compounds. Straight run naphthas have very little olefinic material, and unless the crude source is "sour", very little sulfur.

The sulfur content of the catalytically cracked fractions will depend upon the sulfur content of the feed to the cracker as well as the boiling range of the selected fraction used as feed to the process. Lighter fractions will have lower sulfur contents than higher boiling fractions. The front end of the naphtha contains most of the high octane olefins but relatively little of the sulfur. The sulfur components in the front end are mainly mercaptans and typical of those compounds are: methyl mercaptan (b.p. 43°F), ethyl mercaptan (b.p. 99°F), n-propyl mercaptan (b.p. 154°F), iso-propyl mercaptan (b.p. 135-140°F), iso-butyl mercaptan (b.p. 190°F), tert-butyl mercaptan (b.p. 147°F), n-butyl mercaptan (b.p. 208°F), sec-butyl mercaptan (b.p. 203°F), iso-amyl mercaptan (b.p. 250°F), n-amyl mercaptan (b.p. 259°F), α-methylbutyl mercaptan (b.p. 234°F), α-ethylpropyl mercaptan (b.p. 293°F), n-hexyl mercaptan (b.p. 304°F), 2-mercapto hexane (b.p. 284°F), and 3-mercapto hexane (b.p. 135°F). Typical sulfur compounds found in the heavier boiling fraction include the heavier mercaptans, thiophenes sulfides and disulfides.

The reaction of these mercaptans with diolefins contained within the naphtha is called thioetherification and the products are higher boiling sulfides. A suitable catalyst for the reaction of the diolefins with the mercaptans is 0.4 wt% Pd on 7 to 14 mesh Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (alumina) spheres, supplied by United Catalysts Inc., designated as G-68C. Typical physical and chemical properties of the catalyst as provided by the manufacturer are as follows:

TABLE I

Designation	G-68C
Form	Sphere
Nominal size	7x14 mesh
Pd. wt%	0.4 (0.37-0.43)
Support	High purity alumina

Another catalyst useful for the mercaptan-diolefin reaction is 58 wt% Ni on 8 to 14 mesh alumina spheres, supplied by Calcicat, designated as E-475-SR. Typical physical and chemical properties of the catalyst as provided by the manufacturer are as follows:

TABLE II

Designation	E-475-SR
Form	Spheres
Nominal size	8x14 Mesh
Ni wt%	54
Support	Alumina

5

The hydrogen rate to the reactor must be sufficient to maintain the reaction which is understood to be the "effectuating amount of hydrogen" as that term is used herein, but kept below that which would cause flooding of the column. The mole ratio of hydrogen to diolefins [REDACTED] in the feed is at least [REDACTED] to 1.0 and preferably 2.0 to 1.0.

10

The reaction of organic sulfur compounds in a refinery stream with hydrogen over a catalyst to form H<sub>2</sub>S is typically called hydrodesulfurization. Hydrotreating is a broader term which includes saturation of olefins and aromatics and the reaction of organic nitrogen compounds to form ammonia. However hydrodesulfurization is included and is sometimes simply referred to as hydrotreating.

15

Catalysts which are useful for the hydrodesulfurization reaction include Group VIII metals such as cobalt, nickel, palladium, alone or in combination with other metals such as molybdenum or tungsten on a suitable support which may be alumina, silica-alumina, titania-zirconia or the like. Normally the metals are provided as the oxides of the metals supported on extrudates or spheres and as such are not generally useful as distillation structures.

20

The catalysts contain components from Group V, VIB, VIII metals of the Periodic Table or mixtures thereof. The use of the distillation system reduces the deactivation and provides for longer runs than the fixed bed hydrogenation units of the prior art. The Group VIII metal provides increased overall average activity. Catalysts containing a Group VIB metal such as molybdenum and a Group VIII such as cobalt or nickel are preferred. Catalysts suitable for the hydrodesulfurization reaction include cobalt-molybdenum, nickel-molybdenum and nickel-tungsten. The metals are generally present as oxides supported on a neutral base such as alumina, silica-alumina or the like. The metals are reduced to sulfide either in use or prior to use by exposure to sulfur compound

25

30

containing streams. The catalyst may also catalyze the hydrogenation of the olefins and polyolefins contained within the light cracked naphtha and to a lesser degree the isomerization of some of the mono-olefins. The hydrogenation, especially of the mono-olefins in the lighter fraction may not be  
5 desirable.

The properties of a typical hydrodesulfurization catalyst are shown in Table I below.

TABLE III

Manufacture	Criterion Catalyst Co.
Designation	C-448
Form	Tri-lobe Extrudate
Nominal size	1.2 mm diameter
Metal, Wt. %	
Cobalt	2-5%
Molybdenum	5-20%
Support	Alumina

The catalyst typically is in the form of extrudates having a diameter of 1/8, 1/16 or 1/32 inches and an L/D of 1.5 to 10. The catalyst also may be in the form of spheres having the same diameters. They may be directly loaded  
10 into standard single pass fixed bed reactors which include supports and reactant distribution structures. However, in their regular form they form too compact a mass and must then be prepared in the form of a catalytic distillation structure. The catalytic distillation structure must be able to function as catalyst and as mass transfer medium. The catalyst must be suitably supported and spaced within the column to act as a catalytic distillation structure. In a  
15 preferred embodiment the catalyst is contained in a woven wire mesh structure as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,266,546, which is hereby incorporated by reference. More preferably the catalyst is contained in a plurality of wire mesh tubes closed at either end and laid across a sheet of wire mesh fabric such as demister wire. The sheet and tubes are then rolled into a bale for loading into  
20 the distillation column reactor. This embodiment is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,431,890 which is hereby incorporated by reference. Other catalytic  
25

distillation structures useful for this purpose are disclosed in U.S. Patents No. 4,731,229, 5,073,236, 5,431,890 and 5,730,843 which are also incorporated by reference.

Reaction conditions for sulfur removal only in a standard single pass fixed bed reactor are in the range of 500-700°F at pressures of between 400-1000 psig. Residence times expressed as liquid hourly space velocity are generally typically between 1.0 and 10. The naphtha in the single pass fixed bed reaction may be in the liquid phase or gaseous phase depending on the temperature and pressure, with total pressure and hydrogen gas rate adjusted to attain hydrogen partial pressures in the 100-700 psia range. The operation of the single pass fixed bed hydrodesulfurization is otherwise well known in the art.

The conditions suitable for the desulfurization of naphtha in a distillation column reactor are very different than those in a standard trickle bed reactor, especially with regard to total pressure and hydrogen partial pressure. Typical conditions in a reaction distillation zone of a naphtha hydrodesulfurization distillation column reactor are:

Temperature	450-700°F
Total Pressure	75-300 psig
H <sub>2</sub> partial pressure	6-75 psia
LHSV of naphtha	about 1-5
H <sub>2</sub> rate	10-1000 SCFB

The operation of the distillation column reactor results in both a liquid and vapor phase within the distillation reaction zone. A considerable portion of the vapor is hydrogen while a portion is vaporous hydrocarbon from the petroleum fraction. Actual separation may only be a secondary consideration.

Without limiting the scope of the invention, it is proposed that the mechanism that produces the effectiveness of the present process is the condensation of a portion of the vapors in the reaction system which occludes sufficient hydrogen in the condensed liquid to obtain the requisite intimate contact between the hydrogen and the sulfur compounds in the presence of the catalyst to result in their hydrogenation. In particular, sulfur species

concentrate in the liquid while the olefins and H<sub>2</sub>S concentrate in the vapor allowing for high conversion of the sulfur compounds with low conversion of the olefin species.

The result of the operation of the process in the distillation column reactor is that lower hydrogen partial pressures (and thus lower total pressures) may be used. As in any distillation there is a temperature gradient within the distillation column reactor. The temperature at the lower end of the column contains higher boiling material and thus is at a higher temperature than the upper end of the column. The lower boiling fraction, which contains more easily removable sulfur compounds, is subjected to lower temperatures at the top of the column which provides for greater selectivity, that is, less hydrocracking or saturation of desirable olefinic compounds. The higher boiling portion is subjected to higher temperatures in the lower end of the distillation column reactor to crack open the sulfur containing ring compounds and hydrogenate the sulfur.

It is believed that in the present distillation column reaction is a benefit first, because the reaction is occurring concurrently with distillation, the initial reaction products and other stream components are removed from the reaction zone as quickly as possible reducing the likelihood of side reactions. Second, because all the components are boiling the temperature of reaction is controlled by the boiling point of the mixture at the system pressure. The heat of reaction simply creates more boil up, but no increase in temperature at a given pressure. As a result, a great deal of control over the rate of reaction and distribution of products can be achieved by regulating the system pressure. A further benefit that this reaction may gain from distillation column reactions is the washing effect that the internal reflux provides to the catalyst thereby reducing polymer build up and coking.

Finally, the upward flowing hydrogen acts as a stripping agent to help remove the H<sub>2</sub>S which is produced in the distillation reaction zone.

Referring now to the FIGURE a simplified flow diagram in schematic form is shown. Thioetherification catalyst in the form of a catalytic distillation structure is loaded into two beds 11 and 12 of the rectification section of a

naphtha splitter 10 configured as a distillation column reactor. The naphtha feed is into the distillation column reactor 10 below the lower bed 12 via flow line 101. Hydrogen is fed into the lower part of the column via flow line 102. The light naphtha is boiled up into the catalyst beds 11 and 12 in the rectification section where the mercaptans react with diolefins in the naphtha to form sulfides which are higher boiling and thus are separated out with the heavy naphtha. The light naphtha may also be subjected to selective hydrogenation of unreacted diolefins and some isomerization in bed 13 at the top of the column. The light naphtha, now lower in sulfur content is removed as overheads via flow line 103. The preferred operating conditions for the thioetherification reactor are as follows:

Pressure	0-250 psig
Temperature	130-270°F
H <sub>2</sub> partial pres.	0.1-70 psi
LHSV	0.2-5.0

The heavy naphtha fraction is taken as bottoms via flow line 104 and is passed on to further hydrodesulfurization to remove organic sulfur as desired.

A side draw from the thioetherification reactor 10 is taken via flow line 105 and fed to a smaller [REDACTED] column reactor 20 containing a bed 22 of hydrogenation catalyst in the form of a distillation structure. Hydrogen is fed to this reactor via flow line 107. The remaining diolefins in the fraction are hydrogenated to form mono olefins which are removed with the bottoms in flow line 108. Lighter products are returned to the first distillation reactor 10 as a vapor via flow line 106. The bottoms in flow line 108 are fed to thiophene reactor 40 where the final desired sulfur level is achieved. To keep the catalyst wetted and enhance performance a low sulfur content gas oil [REDACTED] diesel is fed via flow line 110. The [REDACTED] does not vaporize at the temrperature within the reactor but absords much of the exothermic heat of reaction and thus the temperature gradient is reduced [REDACTED]

The effluent from the reactor 40 is passed to a distillation column 50 where the hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide vapors are separated as overheads in flow line 111. The medium range naphtha is taken as a side draw to a vapor

vapor disengaging vessel 60 vial flow line 112 wherein the H<sub>2</sub>S and hydrogen are separated from the product and returned to the distillation column 50 via flow line 113. The medium range naphtha is taken as bottoms from vessel 60 via flow line 114. The low sulfur gas oil is taken as bottoms from distillation column 50 via flow line 115 and is recycled back to reactor 40. If desired a slip stream of bottoms (not shown) can be taken to prevent build up of heavies in the system.

Hydrogen is generally recycled back to the reactors. Vents may be sufficient to maintain the H<sub>2</sub>S levels low enough for the reaction. However, if desired, the recycle gas may be scrubbed using conventional methods to remove the H<sub>2</sub>S.

A full range gasoline described in Table A was tested in the thioetherification distillation column reactor. The results are presented in Table B.

15 Table A  
Properties of the full range gasoline used for testing.

	ASTM D-3710	°F
20	10/0	84
	10%	94
	20%	108
	30%	147
	40%	175
	50%	201
	60%	230
25	70%	276
	80%	308
	90%	350
	95%	384
30	Total S	970 mg/L
	Bromine No.	60
	Density	.7465 g/cc
	Total C <sub>4</sub> 's	0.09 wt.%
35	Total C <sub>5</sub> 's	20.9 wt.%
	benzene	1.12 wt.%
	Total C <sub>6</sub> 's	18.8 wt.%
40	H <sub>2</sub> S	mg/L 0

	dimethyl sulphide	0
	COS	0
	MeSH	0
5	EtSH	14.83
	1 -PrSH	4.59
	2-PrSH	4.94
	thiophene	53.82
10	2-methylthiophene	60.32
	3-methylthiophene	83.54
	tetrahydrothiophene	15.11
	propylsulphide	38.9
	benzothiophene	73.06
	unknowns	167.67
15	heavy S	99.7

Table B

	Gasoline feed rate (lb/h)	116
	Hydrogen feed rate (scfh)	3
20	% of feed recovered overhead	27.9
	% of feed recovered in side product	13.9
	Operating pressure (psig)	75
	Reflux ratio	3.5
25	Upper catalyst bed temperature (°F)	258
	Lower catalyst bed temperature (°F)	291
	Sulphur in OH product (ppmw)	58.2
	Sulphur in side product (ppmw)	495
	Sulphur in bottom product (ppmw)	1900
30	% of olefins taken overhead	50.1
	% of olefins taken in side product	18.8
	% of thiophene taken overhead	18.7
	% of thiophene taken in side product	79.7
	Ethyl mercaptan conversion (%)	99.5+
35	Propyl mercaptan conversion (%)	99.5+

## EXAMPLE

The mid-cut of the gasoline had the following characteristics:

## Mid-Cut of FCC Gasoline:

	Sulfur	290 mg/L
40	BR#	90.25 g/100g
	Density	0.719 g/cc

## ASTM D-3710

Vol% cuts      °F

45

ibp      127

	5%	140
	10%	147
	20%	158
	30%	162
5	40%	171
	50%	177
	60%	183
	70%	185
	80%	189
10	90%	196
	95%	201
	fbp	230

15 The above feed was mixed with heavy [REDACTED] stream having the  
following characteristics:

Sulfur      52 mg/L  
Br#      2.5 g/[REDACTED]  
Density      0.886 g/cc

20 ASTM D-3710  
Vol% cuts      °F

	ibp	359
	5%	372
25	10%	384
	20%	393
	30%	398
	40%	406
	50%	411
30	60%	417
	70%	433
	80%	446
	90%	452
	95%	471
35	ep	501

A 1½" diameter reactor was loaded with 3 lbs of DC-130 catalyst.  
This is a CoMo-based catalyst supplied by Criterion Catalysts &  
Technologies. A flow rate of 20 lb/h or the mid-cut was blended with 5 lb/h  
40 of the gas oil and fed into the reactor. The results are set out below:

Pressure (psig)	200
Average Temp (°F)	580
Delta T(F)	76.6
45      Outlet Temp (°F)	603

5  
Feed S (ppm) 323  
Feed Br# 73  
Hydrogen Rate (scf/bbl) 364  
S Conversion (%) [REDACTED]  
Br# Conversion (%) 28  
Total S in product (ppm) 30.6

The invention claimed is:

1. A process for removal of sulfur from a full boiling range fluid cracked naphtha stream comprising the steps of:

(a) feeding hydrogen and a full boiling range naphtha feed containing olefins, diolefins, mercaptans, thiophene and other organic sulfur compounds to a first distillation column reactor containing a bed of thioetherification catalyst;

(b) concurrently in said first distillation column reactor

(i) reacting a portion of the mercaptans contained within said full boiling range naphtha stream with a portion of the diolefins contained within said full boiling range naphtha stream to produce sulfides and

(ii) separating said full boiling range naphtha stream into three fractions by fractional distillation;

(c) removing a first liquid product from said first distillation column reactor comprising a light naphtha containing substantially no mercaptans, sulfides or other organic sulfur compounds as a first overheads;

(d) removing an intermediate naphtha as a side draw from said distillation column reactor containing thiophene, diolefins boiling in the range of thiophene and mercaptans boiling in the range of thiophene;

(e) removing a heavy naphtha from said first distillation column reactor containing said sulfides and other organic sulfur compounds as a first bottoms;

(f) feeding said intermediate stream and hydrogen to a second distillation column reactor containing a thioetherification catalyst;

and

(g) feeding said intermediate stream and a low sulfur, low olefin gas oil to a single pass fixed bed reactor containing a hydrodesulfurization catalyst where substantially all of any remaining sulfides and other organic sulfur compounds are reacted with hydrogen to form hydrogen sulfide.

2. The process according to claim 1 wherein the effluent from single pass fixed bed reactor is fed to a vessel wherein the H<sub>2</sub>S is removed as a vapor to form a third liquid product.

3. The process according to claim 1 wherein said thioetherification

catalyst comprises palladium supported on an alumina base.

4. The process according to claim 1 wherein said hydrodesulfurization catalyst comprises the oxides of a Group VIB or Group VIII supported on an alumina base.

5. The process according to claim 5 wherein said catalyst comprises the oxides of cobalt and molybdenum supported on an alumina base.

6. The process according to claim 5 wherein said catalyst comprises the oxides of nickel and molybdenum supported on an alumina base.

7. The process according to claim 5 wherein said catalyst comprises the oxides of nickel and tungsten supported on an alumina base.

8. The process according to claim 5 wherein said oxides are converted to sulfides prior to feeding said full boiling range naphtha feed.

*9.* 10. A process for removal of sulfur from a full boiling range fluid cracked naphtha stream comprising the steps of:

(a) feeding hydrogen and a full boiling range naphtha feed containing olefins, diolefins, mercaptans, thiophene and other organic sulfur compounds to a first distillation column reactor containing at one bed of thioetherification catalyst and at least one bed of hydrogenation catalyst;

(b) concurrently in said first distillation column reactor

(i) reacting a portion of the mercaptans contained within said full boiling range naphtha stream with a portion of the diolefins contained within said full boiling range naphtha stream to produce sulfides in said bed of thioetherification catalyst,

(ii) reacting a portion of the diolefins contained with said full boiling range naphtha stream with hydrogen in said bed of hydrogenation catalyst to selectively hydrogenate said diolefins to mono olefins, and

(ii) separating said full boiling range naphtha stream into three fractions by fractional distillation;

(c) removing a first liquid product from said first distillation column reactor comprising a light naphtha containing substantially no mercaptans, sulfides or other organic sulfur compounds as a first overheads;

(d) removing an intermediate naphtha as a side draw from said

distillation column reactor containing thiophene, diolefins boiling in the range of thiophene and mercaptans boiling in the range of thiophene;

(e) removing a heavy naphtha from said first distillation column reactor containing said sulfides and other organic sulfur compounds as a first bottoms;

(f) treating said first bottoms to remove organic sulfur compounds;

(g) feeding said intermediate stream and hydrogen to a second distillation column reactor containing a hydrogenation catalyst;

(h) concurrently in said second distillation column reactor:

(i) reacting a portion of the diolefins contained within said intermediate stream with hydrogen to selectively hydrogenate said diolefins and

(ii) separating said intermediate stream into a second overheads and second bottoms by fractional distillation;

(i) returning said second overheads to said first distillation column reactor;

(j) feeding said second bottoms, a low sulfur gas oil and hydrogen to a single pass fixed bed reactor containing a hydrodesulfurization catalyst where substantially all of the thiophenes contained within said second bottoms are reacted with hydrogen to form hydrogen sulfide;

11. The process according to claim 10 comprising:

(k) feeding the effluent to a distillation column wherein said second bottoms are separated as a second side stream from said hydrogen sulfide which is removed as a third overheads and said low sulfur gas oil which is removed as a third bottoms;

(l) feeding said second side stream from to a vessel wherein the H<sub>2</sub>S is removed as a vapor which is returned to said distillation column; and

(m) recycling said third bottoms to said single pass fixed bed reactor.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A process for concurrently fractionating and treating a full range naphtha stream. The full boiling range naphtha stream is first subjected to simultaneous thioetherification and splitting into a light boiling range naphtha, an intermediate boiling range naphtha and a heavy boiling range naphtha. The intermediate boiling range naphtha containing thiophene and thiophene boiling range mercaptans is passed on to a polishing hydrodesulfurization reactor where a low sulfur, low olefin gas oil is concurrently fed to the polishing reactor to insure that a liquid phase is present.